RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

September 29---Nineteenth Sunday After Pentecost.

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Herald Religious Correspondence.

THE CATHOLIC ORDERS IN BROOKLYN.

Infant Creation-Probable Origin of Mankind.

THE RELIGION OF CRIMINALS.

Our Old Men Church Members.

The New York "Observer" and the Confessional.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS, CHANGES, &C.

Rev. David Mitchell preaches at the Canal street Presbyterian church.

teenth street Baptist church. Rev. Dr. Flagg lectures at the Church of the

Addresses will be delivered at the Thirty-seventh street Methodist Episcopal church by Rev. W. H. Boole and Rev. C. S. Briggs.

Father Gavazzi discourses in the East Seven-teenth street Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. W. F. Benedict will be installed pastor of the

East avenue Baptist church, Hunter's Point. Services will be held at the Monastery of the Passionist Fathers, West Hoboken, Dr. McGlynn

officiating in the pulpit. Rev. A. R. Thompson will preach in St. Paul's telormed church, Rutgers College chapel. Rev. J. E. Cookman lectures at Trinity Methodist

Rev. Dr. Dowling will speak at the South Baptist

Rev. C. W. Morrill speaks at St. Alban's church.

Rev. W. P. Abbott and Rev. Dr. Newman preach at Washington square Methodist Episcopal church. Rev. R. Harkness will lecture at the Westminster Rev. W. H. Pendleton discourses at the West Fif-

Rev. J. L. Danner preaches at the Sixth avenue

Reformed church. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the Anthon

Rev. Ell Fay will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue, twice during the day. Free seats and sermon in the Christian church

West Twenty-eighth street and Broadway. Rev. George H. Hepworth will officiate in Steinway Hall, pending the completion of his new

Rev. C. S. Harrower will preach in St. Luke's church, near Sixth avenue, twice during the day. Rev. Mr. Egbert will preach in the Church of St.

The Scientific Sermons series will be continued in the Academy, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street. The Catholic Apostolic church pulpit will be filled. Rev. Henry D. Northrop will preach in the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church.

The Catholic Orders in Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn there are eleven orders of the Cathoic Church. The religious orders are everywhere. They have peopled the deserts, mastered the arts and sciences and ministered to man in every phase of society. Behold them going to convert the na-What weapons have they? None, save the Cross, the symbol of salvation, the sign by which we will conquer. With it they have raised the sailing on the waters in South America, chanting hymns to God and to Mary, and the wild Indians rush down the mountains and splash through the waters, eager to hear the songs telling of Jesus' love and mercy. None had such power over the heathen as had the religious orders. Behold, for instance, the case of St. Francis Xavier. How many thousands of converts he made! There was a came in contact with him love and respect him. Such are the religious orders. The fire of divine and a Vincent de Paul burns as brightly to-day in the breasts of their spiritual sons and daughters. That monk or nun of old who went preaching the Gospel to the heathen or who went establishing hospitals and taking care of the sick and wounded will find day. We have among us in Brooklyn such men and women, who, having renounced the world, with its pleasures and joys, seek peace and quiet in the shade of some convent wall, but whose works stretch far outside of such walls. Though only a short time among us, they have earned for themselves laurels bright, and long after they have passed away to that holy and their holy counsels still ring in our ears. THE MONKS.

Priests of the Congregation of the Mission, Christian Brothers and Franciscan Brothers. The work done

PRIESTS OF THE CONGREGATION ON THE MISSION. Only a few years ago these priests arrived here; still, in the short time that has elapsed, they have erected the large and commodious College of St. John the Baptist, at Willoughby and Lewis streets, capable of accommodating nearly two hundred students. The educational capacities of these renowned Lazarist Fathers are well known. Hard by the College stands a neat church, presided over by these fathers. The several examinations have shown that these fathers were up in their standard of education with any educational establishment in the States.

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Christian brothers.

Those black-robed and white-rabated sons of De Lassile conduct the flourishing school attached to the cathedral, which is situated in Jay and Chapel streets. They were invited to Brooklyn in 1852 by Father McDonough, and since then have been educating the male portion of the youth of that large parish. They have on an average five hundred pupils. The learning imparted by this order is world-renowned. "They are" says John Francis Maquire, "the inheritors of one of the best systems of education in the world, and devoting themselves exclusively to their self-imposed work, their success is necessarily great." The teaching of the Brooklyn branch is fully up to the standard so well known and so mily appreciated, as is seen by the large number of students in their different colleges and academies in the world.

Archbishop McHale, at the urgent request of Bishop Loughtin, sent two Brothers to Brooklyn about thirteen years ago. Immediately on landing they set to work to instruct the youth of this island, and before long they erected a large academy and monastery in Baliuc street, near Court. Here they taught quise a number of pupils in all branches of education, besides having charge of some of the parochial schools of the diocess. Their popularity rose, and with it the number of pupils, so that a new wing had to be added to the building to accommodate the large number who sought for admission. It was raised to be a college a few years ago, and now a better education cannot be obtained in all the land than at this popular centre. Besides the above they conduct St. Peter's Academy, Hoka street; St. Patrick's Academy, Kent avenue; St. Joseph's Academy, Leonard street, Miliamsburg. They teach the puble of the following schools:—St. Paul's, Court street: St. Mary,

"Star of the Sea," Court street; St. Peter's, Hicks street; St. Philomena's, Sydney place; St. John's, Twenty-Brst street; St. Mary's Immaculate Conception, Leonard street, Williamsburgh; St. Joseph's, Dean street; St. Michael's, Flushing; and Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise street. They have also in charge St. Vincent's Home for Poor Boys. The object of this institution is to provide a home, with religious and moral instructions, for friendless and destitute boys who are compelled to earn a scanty livelihood by their daily labor, and to enable them to become useful and honorable members of society. It is situated at No. 10 Vine street. The college building, in Baltic street, has recently had another addition, in which is a splendid community chapel, endowed with all the blessings of celebrated Franciscan shrines. At present the community numbers sixty.

Noble indeed is the heroism of that young woman who leaves this gay world—leaves father, mother, brother and sister for the quiet of the cloister; and happy, thrice happy is that family that counts among its members a handmaid of the cloister. Heaven seems more closely allied with it; for who is the spouse she has accepted? Ah, it is Jesus, the lover of virgins. Oh! glorious exchange! To educate the children, to tend and shield the orphans, to visit and care for the sick, to afford shelter to the aged, to reclaim fallen females—these are the works of the good Sisters in our city. Noiseless and unobtrusive, they devote themselves to the work they have chosen. It is certainly cheering to witness the quiet but sublime heroism of those virgins who, having renounced this world, without any other incentive than that glorious one of hearing at the last day those sweet words, "Veni spouse Christi, accipe coronam, quam tibl Dominus praparavit in eternam"—"Come, spouse of Christ, receive the reward which the Lord has prepared for thee for all eternity."

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SISTERS OF CHARITY.

As early as 1828, long before Brooklyn was raised to the episcopal dignity, we find the Sisters here. They half from Mount St. Vincent, N. Y., and their house here is at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets. From here issue every morning the Sisters who teach in the following schools:—St. Paul's, Court street; St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Court street; St. Philomena, Sydney place; St. Peter's, Warren street, and Assumption, York street. As everal of the above named places they also conduct flourishing academies, where the well known teaching abilities of the "Daughters of St. Vincent de Paul" are exercised by the talented Sisters. St. Joseph's Asylum for Orphan Girls, in Congress street, near Court, is also under their charge. Sixteen Sisters in this Asylum attend to the 600 orphans, besides having an industrial school, in which ninety of the girls are taught various branches of industry. The new asylum, not yet completed, will be under their charge, and will prove a great boon to the orphan girls of Brooklyn. They conduct, also St. Mary's Hospital for Women, at 187 Clinton street. It is the only hospital in the city devoted exclusively to diseases peculiar to females, and supplies a want long felt.

SISTERS OF MERCY.

About seventeen years ago a few of these Sisters came to Brooklyn. Now the community numbers nearly thirty. Their convent, which cost over sixty thousand dollars, is situated on Clason avenue, near Willoughby. They conduct a flourishing academy of over five hundred pupils. They have charge of an orphan asylum, to which is attached an industrial school of 140 scholars, in which they are taught various branches of industry. The Sisters of Mercy are very popular in this country, and in no part of it are they more so than in Brooklyn.

Bishop Loughlin invited these Sisters to this dio-

SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH.

Bishop Loughlin invited these Sisters to this diocese about seventeen years ago. On arriving here they immediately commenced work and soon the stately convent of St. Joseph, at Flushing, rose, and with it the popularity of the Sisters. The convent was planned by one of their community and it is most beautifully situated. The edifice is most pleasing and the entire surroundings seem to breathe the air of peaceful sectusion and blessed retirement suited to such an institution. Besides a boarding school at Flushing, they conduct three academies—St. Joseph's, Pacific street, W. D.; St. Joseph's, South Third street, E. D., and St. Mary's, Grand street, E. D. They also teach at the following schools:—St. James', Jay street; St. Anne's, Gold street; Our Lady of Mercy, Debevoise street; SS. Peter and Paul's, Second atreet; St. Mary's Immaculate Conception, Leonard street, and St. Joseph's, Pacific street. They also conduct a select school at Flushing for young boys, as well as St. Michael's female school at the same place. At Flatbush they have charge of the female school. The new Orphan Asylum for boys, which is a splendid edifice, situated on Wyckof and Albany avenues, is also under their charge. The community now numbers over one hundred.

SISTERS OF THE VISITATION.

These cloistered daughters of St. Francis de

splendid edifice, situated on Wyckoff and Albany avenues, is also under their charge. The community now numbers over one hundred.

SISTERS OF THE VISITATION.

These cloistered daughters of St. Francis de Sales, in Brooklyn, conduct one of the most flourishing academies in the State. The convent and academy are situated at the corner of Pearl and Johnson streets. The course of study pursued at this splendid centre of learning eminently fits the young lady for whatever position of life she may be intended. The number of pupils is nearly 150. They also conduct a boarding school at Villa de Sales, New Utrecht, L. I., at which place the same course is pursued. At each place they have splendid grounds surrounding the convent for the use of the community, which numbers 44.

DOMINICANNESES.

These nuns have a hospital near Remsen and Wyckoff streets under their charge; also an orphan asylum attached to the Holy Trinity church. Their convent is at the corner of Montrose and Graham avenues. The communitys mamber 50. They conduct the German Catholic schools of the diocese.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE FOOR.

On the 18th day of September, 1898, seven of these Sisters arrived from France to establish a branch here. They were preceded by a good father, who purchased three small houses on De Kalb avenue, in which they commenced their loved work. So destitute were they of household furniture that they ate their first meal in America—a loaf of bread which they begged and plenty of fresh water—from the top of a trunk. They then went in quest of the mained, blind, lame and infirm poor aged, and before the fourth day's sun had set on their residence in Brooklyn they had one man and two old women, whom they cared for and clothed aged, and before the fourth day's sun had set on their residence in Brooklyn they had one man and two old women, whom they cared for and clothed with loving kindness. The popularity of the Order soon rose, and now a commodious home has been built for their use, in which there are nearly one hundred and fifty poor persons supported by these sisters. Recently a chapel has been blessed by the Bishop, and now afar off can be seen the crosscrowned spire of the chapel, while over the Home stands a spiendid statue of Our Lady. The services of five doctors have been given voluntarily to the care of the sick and infirm of the home.

Franciscan Sisters.

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FRANCISCAN SISTERS.

The Sisters of the Poor of St. Francis came to Brooklyn about seven or eight years ago and since that time have been in charge of St. Peter's Hospital, corner of Hicks and Congress streets. When the invalid is brought to the door his religion is not questioned. Be he Catholic or Protestant he is welcomed inside the walls of St. Peter's. If able to pay he is expected to do so, but if not able he is not required. Over one hundred patients are cared for by these loving Sisters, like ministering angels comforting and solacing the patient. A local press thus speaks of them:

We see united in them the most perfect humility with the most heroic courage, lively faith with good works, prayer with charity that embraces all God's creatures, zeal with prodence, unremitting exertion with that sunsine of the soul which poets and sages are fond of paining, but which is enloyed only by those whose lives are devoted to the services of God and His poor.

The Sisters are very popular in Brooklyn, and the citizens of Hrooklyn are very liberal in their donations to them.

SISTETS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

On Atlantic avenue and East New York avenue stands the Convent of the Good Shepherd. The object of this Order is to rectaim the fallen female back to the paths of virtue from which she strayed; and so widely known has the Order become for its great usefminess to society that there is scarce a country in which the Order has not a branch. They have been only a few years in this city and were formerly located at Nos. 229 and 231 Henry street, where they have rescued many a female from a life of shame and procured her a place in honorable society. Not long since the spotted fever broke out among the immates, and great was the care they received from the nuns prior to transferring them to the hospital, So great and plous was the

Swedenborg and Livingstone-A New

Point for the Sceptics.
To the Editor of the Herald:—
In letters from Dr. Livingstone, published in your

in Central Africa:

The people are industrious and most of them cultivate the soil largely. We found thom everywhere very homest. When detained at Bambarre we had to send our goats and fewls to the Manyana villages, to prevent them being all stolen by the Zanzibar slaves.

They call the Good Sprit above Ngulu, or the Great One, and the spirit of evil, who resides in the deep, Mulambur. A hot fountain near Bambarre is supposed to belong to this being, the author of death by drowning and other misfortunes.

stupidity, because there is not life but death in it.

How startlingly similar are these two revelations with more than a century of blankness between them! But, then, you know "there is no doubt but Staniey has read Swedenborg." That is probably the conclusion the Swedenborgian (17) conductors of the Swi have come to!

There is another statement made by Swedenborg, which, when verified, will hardly rank second in interest and importance to the source of the Nile. He tells us that there was an ancient Word extant in Asia before the Israelitish Word, called the "Wars of Jehovah and Enunciations," mentioned by Moses (Numbers xxi., 14, 15, 27, 30); that the Book of Jasher (Joshua x., 10, 12, 13, and I Samuel, i., 17 and 18) is contained in this ancient Word; and that this ancient Word is still preserved by the inhabitants of Great Tartary; and that this Word, like that possessed by the Christian world, refers entirely to the advent of the Lord into the world in a human form and His temptations and combats with the hells. Who is destined to prove or disprove this statement? His task will be that of a child's, if his object is fraud, compared to Stanley's; for he will not be apt to find on his "return" sons and daughters, brothers and intimate friends of the "Tartar," whose sign manual he claims to bring with him as evidence of his truth.

362 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.

Infant Creation-The Probable Origin of Mankind and the Lower Animals. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Creator, and the fact that the account of man's origin found in the sacred record is commonly rewho are not unable or afraid to think that the history of the creation as given in the Book of Genesis is somewhat mystical, figurative and allegorical, and cannot be regarded as actual scientific truth. We purpose, however, no quarrel with the grand tation, nor do we pretend to a new inspiration. We but put forward what we consider to be a of the formation of worlds and their inhabitants. leaving the time-honored story of Moses intend to enter into the question as to how or when matter entered the universe. We see no reason why matter should not have been co-eterna with mind: for if we start with the assumption that mind created matter, we shall still have the question behind us, "Who created mind?" think we are travelling back far enough when we attempt to conceive the universe containing noth ing but gaseous elements or matter in solution, and a still more ethereal element, mind, ready to permeate with instinct and intelligence bodies hereafter to be formed. Probably the morning of creation commenced with lighting the fires, or the formation of suns-it is quite enough for our purpose, having to do with our own solar system, to say the sun. Here these questions must be put:-What is the sun ? How was the fire lighted, and with what fuel is it sustained? And we record our opinion that the solar body is one of the results of a vast explosion of gases, a mighty thunderbolt indeed, kept always in a molten state by being immersed in pure oxygen separated from the other gases, and from time to time stoked with planets and asteroids for fuel. Possibly this globe was once a misshapen fragment, revolving round the

sun, swaring the solar appetite for more planetary or asteroidia fuel, and, obedient to a law of deplanetary coal merchants, obsequiously supplied that demand, receiving as her reward the advantage of being "licked into shape." In other world from the value of the sun, and our world first assumed the globular form when thrust out of the solar fires, a mere clinker, compose, chiefly of quicklime, pumile, moiten matter, doubtiess, forming the framework of the globe, while oceans of lark and seeking metals filled up the interstices like honey in a honeround. However, the solar fires, and the production of the solar fires, and the solar fires of the solar

there was no necessity for clothing or shelter, nor was there any lack of nourishment. It is impossible to determine how long this gestation continued, for Mother Earth when pregnant might have possessed the faculty of carrying her burdens for a much longer period than her daughters have ever since done, so that he first-born of humanity might have been, to use an Irishism, some years of age at birth; in other words, man may have come into existence in a more matured state when originally formed in the womb of earth than in subsequent periods when she became barren so far as child-bearing was concerned and the process had to be continued by her children. This point, however, we do not insist upon, as nowever matured these children of nature were they must have been in a comparatively infantile state when they first saw the light. Creation was not a miracle in the correct sense of the term; it was an operation of nature, extraordinary indeed, but produced by ordinary laws of causation, just as the little capsule of albumen, by incubation and growth and nourishment, becomes the bird of many-colored plumage or mellifluous song, and the acorn, thoughtlessly cast to earth by the hand of a child, results in the lordly oak that rears his mighty arms to battle with the storm, and forms, perchance, the timbers of some historic bark that circumnavigates the globe or bears the proud pennant of an admiral.

It is not at all certain that the population of the

gates the globe or bears the proud pennant of an admiral.

It is not at all certain that the population of the world has ever increased. It is even probable that it has decreased since creation. America was doubtless much more thickly populated in the paimy days of the Atlantes than she is at the present time, and, though she is destined to increase enormously in the number of her inhabitants, other parts of the world may become depopulated, and it is therefore not unlikely that some unknown law has ever fixed the population of the earth at the thousand millions, which is supposed to be about the sum total of her human family.

That all mankind did not proceed from the banks of the Euphrates is plain enough. That human beings are just as indigenous to countries as beasts and birds, trees and flowers, must be evident to any reflective mind, and if this patent fact is once digested and accepted it may be left to the common sease of the most ordinary of sane adults to determine whether these natives of overy scattered clime upon this globe were created full grown men and women or in an early stage of intancy.

The Religion of Criminals Asked For.

The Religion of Criminals Asked For.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-It is a very ungracious task to be continually that can be corrected only by calling attention to them promptly just as often as they occur. Among these is the habit the reporters of the press have of giving the nationality and religion of persons accused of crime when they happen to be Jews. Per-

cused of crime when they happen to be Jews. Perhaps the rarity of Jewish criminals may be the cause, but it is no excuse, nevertheless, without the like rule is applied to all others.

A case in point is a glowing and no doubt truthful description, in your issue of the 28th instant, of a sad case of ruin and the death of the victim, a young lady, in Bayonne, N. J., wherein one Frederick W. Michelson, who married out of the pale of the religion of his fathers, and whose laws most likely he was never made to understand, is described as a "German Jew," and who met his death by his own polluted hands. He was, nevertheless, legally married by the civil law of the land and was not a criminal for that per se.

Your reporter then goes on to describe the successor of his household, Thomas P. Wight, who, it is but fair to state, must be one of the most unmitigated scamps now at large upon the community, ready to prey again at any moment upon unsuspecting innocence; and, yet, with all the desire of your reporter for minuteness of detail as applied to Michelson, he fails to tell us whether Wight is an English Episcopalian, a French Catholic, a Scotch Presoyterian or even an American Mormon!

Now come, gentlemen, give us full particulars if we are to have any at all. "Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

SEMI-OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 27, 1872.

Our Old Men Church Members TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-It is a remarkable and lamentable fact that the most relentless haters of the South, the bitterest enemies of peace and brotherly love and of real and whole country are to be found among our old men who are church members. The hardest expressions The most determined words of perpetual animosity These are not only facts, sad facts, but sad comme These are not only facts, sad facts, but sad commentaries upon human life. If there is a time in life when it would seem that the human soul should be capable of soaring above the evil passions of vengeance and hat, when the human voice should seem softest and most earnest in pleading the cause of peace and harmony, that time would seem to be in the quiet evening of life. If there is a time in life when it would seem that the surging passions of our nature should be quenched with the waters of forgetfuiness, when the harsh angles of the old Adam within us should be smoothed and rounded into the grace and gentleness of Christiaulty and grown dim, the stop is the sto

fessional.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-By an editorial in last Sunday's HERALD on the religious press it would appear that the New York Observer, a weekly print devoted to some branch of Protestantism, denounces the Catholic Church for, as it says, claiming the ability to pardon sins for a consideration, implying, of course, the considera-tion to be money or an equivalent. It is by such silly slanders as this that the Prot-

tion to be money or an equivalent.

It is by such silly slanders as this that the Protestant community are kept in benighted ignorance by their teachers, as it is also frequently the means of inducing intelligent and plous Protestants to seek the truth and finally find refuge and peace from all doubt in the bosom of the one Holy Catholic Church.

For the enlightenment of the Observer and its readers, who seem to regard confession as a sort of business matter, it may be necessary to say that the only considerations required in the confessional for the forgiveness of sins are, first, a true and hearty sorrow for sin, and a firm determination never to offend God again, without which a confession is null. The next considerations are satisfaction and restitution. If you have wronged your neighbor by enmity or slander you must do all in your power to retrieve the injury you have done. If you have robbed your neighbor of goods or money they must be restored before absolution can be given. It is thus that we sometimes read in the newspapers of sums of money being restored to the rightful owner through the confessional—matters of daily occurrence, which only in rare cases obtain publicity.

Another consideration is prayer, which is regulated by the confessor according to the condition or culpability of the penitent; these are the only considerations required for a good confession, and there is no Catholic so ignorant of his religion as to believe otherwise, or priest who dare, would or could absolve for any other consideration whatsoever.

The Divine founder of the Church, in giving the commission to His apostles and their legitimate successors, whom he promised to be with to the end of time, said:—

Peace be to you. As the Father has sent me, I also send you.

When He had said this, He breathed on them and said to them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost.

you.

When He had said this, He breathed on them and said to them, Receive ye the Holy Ghost.

Whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven them; and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained.—St. John, xx., 21, 22, 23.

A CATHOLIC SUBSCRIBER. A CATHOLIC SUBSCRIBER.

Ministerial Movements, Changes, &c. METHODIST.

Bishop Harris returned last Saturday from a

visit to the Central Ohio Conference. Bishop Jesse T. Peck is again prostrated, this time with erysipelas, and the prospects of his speedy recovery are not very hopeful. Rev. Dr. Blades, of Detroit, is on a vacation for one year for the benefit of his health, and is spending a few days in this city.
Rev. L. S. Weed, D.D., pastor of John Street church,
in this city, has gone to Minnesota for three or four
weeks for the benefit of his own and Mrs. Weed's
health. Rev. Dr. Kennedy, editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, is still too sick to resume his editorial work. Rev. Clement Rowe, formerly of the Central Illinois Conference, returned last week from a two years' residence in Ireland, whither he went for the purpose of regaining lost health.
He reports himself well again. Rev. W. Sampson, of Eric Conference, has gone to Hubbard,
Trumbull county, Ohio. Mr. Edward Vallum,
of the Salem Methodist Episcopal church, Philadelphia—the oldest Methodist in the world—died on the 14th Instant, aged 105 years. He had been eighty years a member of the Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. R. S. Bust has been elected a

election for his successor is to be held on October

16. The Doctor has accepted the Secretaryship of
the Church Education Society, and is now pleading
its cause before the Western Conferences. At the
Methodist Preachers' Meeting, Philadelphia, last
week, a memorial resolution highly appreciative of
the Uhristian character and work of the late
Rev. Dr. Saunders, of the Presysterian Church. Rev. Dr. Saunders, of the Presbyterian Church, was unanimously adopted, and a committee, consisting of Rev. Drs. O. H. Payne, A. Atwood and T. A. Fernley, was appointed to attend the funeral service. Such fraternal Chris-tian courtesies are worthy of notice and of imitation. Rev. Thomas Strowbridge, pastor of Ada street church, Chicago, has been requested to go as the first Methodist missionary to Japan. Rev. William Andree, of the Canada Wesleyan Church, and Rev. James Morrow, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, and Rev. W. S. Ray, a Congregational Conference, and Rev. W. S. Ray, a Congregational Missionary from Canada, have joined the Central German Conference, which met recently in Dayton, Ohio. The Garrett Biblical Institute, in Chicago, has admitted young ladies to its privileges at the present term and will do so hereafter. Rev. Dr. Fowler, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, and one of the abiest clergymen of the denomination, will be tendered the Presidency of the Northwestern University, Evanston, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Haven. The new Methodist Episcopal church at Great Neck will be dedicated on Sunday, October 6, Bishop Simpson preaching in the morning and Rev. Dr. S. S. Delhaas in the evening. The entire graduating class of the Boston University Theological School, with the exception of one, who is an invalid, is in the work of the ministry under the authorities of the Church. The revival interest at Alpine, Newark Conference, continues with still encouraging prospects. Rev. W. S. Galloway, pastor. The last of the open air meetings under the direction of the Young Maris ception of one, who is an invalid, is in the work of the ministry under the authorities of the Church. The revival interest at Alpine, Newark Conference, continues with still encouraging prospects. Rev. W. S. Galloway, pastor. The last of the open air meetings under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City was held last Sunday. Rev. E. W. Burr. of Centenary church, preached in Hamilton Park to a large gathering. A majority of the Quarterly Conferences of the Jersey City district have voted favorably on the proposition to hold a district conference. The Rev. L. N. Wheeler, a missionary to India, is recruiting his health here in America, and hopes soon to return to his field of labor. Some Newark Methodists have purchased lots and propose to build an attractive and commodious church at East Newark. The Missouri Conference Methodist Episcopal Church South has 206 churches, 230 Sunday schools and 12,159 scholars; 22,58 church members and 126 local preachers. The value of churches and parsonages in the Conference is \$469,750. The collections last year for all purposes amounted to \$127,424. Rev. Robert Hunt, of the New York Conference, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Sharon, Poughkeepsie district, is very low with typhold fever. Rev. Mr. Prestwood, of England, is preaching with great acceptance to Baltimore Methodists. Revivals have been going on in the Methodist churches in the South and West since the camp meeting season began, and conversions are reported as follows:—In Emery chapel, Baltimore, Rev. W. Harden, pastor, 10; in Whatcoat church, Baltimore, 40, Rev. Dr. Dowgherty, pastor; at Saliors' City Bethel, Rev. J. J. Sargent, a score; at Subligna, Pleasant Hill and Salem, North Georgia Conference, 30; on Grantville circuit, 60, and Franklin circuit, same conference also, 138; on Cherokee circuit, North Georgia Conference, 200 are reported, mostly from the Sunday schools. At Wilkinson, South Georgia Conference, 62; at Reynolds chapel, on the Logan mission, 13; at another t

parture for innia. The Exampletas states that between the lat of May and the lat of November forty-seven will have gone to their respective fields. Thirty of these have never before been in the employment of the Board. The Rev. T. Noble, of Cleveland, Ohlo, will become pastor of the Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, of the Second Presbyterian church, San Francisco, of the Second Presbyterian church in Sewickiey, Pa. The First Presbyterian Conference of the Alliance in this city in the Anumn of 1873. Dr. Schaf has also secured the cooperation of American and English divines in the work of revising the Bible, which will be begun immediately. Rev. Dr. Duryes, of Brooklyn, and a committee of Fresbyterians are preparing a "Book of Praise," for general use in the denomination. It is to be submitted to the next General Assembly for approval before it can building the second majority of the presbyterian City Mission, it is to be submitted to the next General Assembly for approval before it can building the second majority of the Mission and temperance societies, helping hands, sewing schools, reading rooms, lodging houses, &c. and asks about five thousand dollars per month to carry on all its comprehensive and beneficial operations. Dr. McVicer, of Montreat, has received a cail from the South Presbyterian Church of Newburg. N. Y., was dedicated last Wednesday. The discourse was preached by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, School, and the presching and the presching and the presching and the presching for the Missionary to the Missionary teacher by the Baptist Mi

Episcopalian ministers exchange pulpits with the Rev. Newman Hall, and justify themselves on Christian grounds, though their acts in so doing are till gal. Mr. M. D. Conway, writing from England the Toledo Index, illustrates the lack of fath in the Establishment which its own ministers exhibit the following incident:—A Parsee student in one of the great universities, having a thought of givin up his own faith and becoming a Christian, went a venerable and reverend professor for advice. To Parsee had a vague idea that the old clergyms would catch him up in his arms and perhaps parad him at the next meeting of the Society for the Proagation of the Gospel. But, instead of that, the oscholar, who had somehow got into clerical robe looked grave. A few minutes of silence followed that, with a persuasive smile, the profess said:—'There are so many Christians and so for Parsees—can't you manage to stay where posses—can't The Bishop of Bangor. Eng., at his triennic convention, recently, pronounced in favor of raining the Athanssian creed in its present form a the public services of the Church.

One-afth of the students of the graduating clast Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, or four teem out of sixty-nine, are Roman Catholic Rome has 220 convents or religious house within its walls, having 4,093 inmates, whom 2,377 are men and 2,286 women. In the province of Rome, oatside the city, there are so that the convention of the Bishs of Montreal, toward the end of October. The ever really occurred November 30, but the uncertainty communication at that time has induced the chango om mander the direction of Bishop Ryan, have permander the contraction of the province of the change of the contraction of the students of the graduation of a month earlier. The Catholice of St. Loui

with which the German government will e
the law against the Jesuits and new testin
the sympathy which the Catholics of the Emp
hastening to manifest. An address has bee
sented to the persecuted Fathers, sign
seventy-four of the most illustrious nobles of
phalia. At Cologne, Bonn and Issenhel
Pathers have received notice to quit. At C
they have been granted the interval until J
1 to choose a residence. At Bonn not one c
is allowed to remain in his own house, and
the parish priests of Cologne have been not
the prohibition against permitting Jesu
say mass in their churches. The
of State, which is entrusted with
execution of the law, forbids to
Jesuit "the exercise of any function as Jesuil
in the church and school; the giving of m
being also included." A watch and chain
\$400, stolen some time ago from Mr. J. W.
of Waterbury, Conn., was, a few days sit
turned to that gentlemen by Rev. Father M
the Redemptorist Church, Boston Highlan
received it in that much maligned institut
confessional. Mr. Smith is a Protestant.
Jowing named missionary priests have t received it in that much maligned institution, the confessional. Mr. Smith is a Protestant. The following named missionary priests have been despatched from Ireland to different parts of this country. Others have gone or are going to Australia, the West Indies and other British colonies:—Rev. P. J. Kidney to Charleston, S. C.; Rev. P. Hawe, to Monterey, Cal.; Rev. J. Donohue, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Gerald Fagan, Boston, Mass.; Rev. James McGowan, Alton, Ill.; Rev. Thomas Wilson, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Thomas Phillips, San Wilson, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Thomas Phillips, San Wilson, Richmond, Va.; Rev. Thomas Phillips, San United the generals of the expelled German Jesuit orders to take up their abode with him. Hence it is inferred that His Hollness has no intention of leaving Rome. The Pope has blessed and sanctioned in a special manner the "wort" of the national dedication of France to the Sacred Heart. A magnificent church is to be built at La Roquette, Paris, in honor of the Heart of our Lord and in reparation for the insults offered to His blessed name during the Commune. The subscriptions have already reached several hundreds of thousands of francs. Bishop Persico, of Savannah, Ga., owing to a peculiar disease which he contracted in the East Indies years ago and which affects him still in warm lattudes, is about to leave the United States and seek rest or work in a colder climate. His future see has not been determined nor his successor yet named. The Catholics of Bangor, Me., are building a handsome ornamented Gothe brick church, 138x66 feet, to cost over sixty thousand dollars.

The average estimated cost of the Congregational

MISCELLANEOUS.

The average estimated cost of the Congregational churches in the United States is about twenty-two dollars a sitting; of Presbyterian, a little less; of Episcopal, about thirty-six dollars; of Methodist and Baptist, about ten dollars. So that it costs less to be a Methodist or Baptist than to be of any other sect. Rev. E. B. Walworth, D. D., has sold his school and other property in Oakland, Cai, with the purpose of returning to Western New Tork. He has been twenty years away. Rev. D. M. Hensel has resigned the charge of the English Lutheran church at Richmond, Va. The Rev. Clay McCauley has sent in a letter of resignation as pastor of the First parish (Unitarian), of Waltham, Mass. It is his intention to spend several years in Europe, at the German universities. There are in Switzerland 1,556,000 Protestants against 1,084,655 Catholics, and the Catholies have gained ground so rapidly even at German tants against 1,084,655 Catholics, and the Catholies have gained ground so rapidly even at Geneva, the old cradle of Calvinism, that they muster now in that canton no less than 47,857 against 43,606 Protestants. The First Congregational church, Charlestown, Mass., has called the Rev. F. F. Ford, of Lewiston, Me., to its pastorate. The Rev. C. R. Palmer, son of Dr. Ray Palmer, has become pastor of a Congregational church at Bridgeopri, Conn. It is reported that the Danes, as a nationality, are planning the formation of a new Synod for the Danish Lutheran Church. Rev. Dr. Peltz, of the Reformed Dutch Church, Kingston, N. Y., has returned from his California trip. His health is good, and he enjoyed the journey very much. The Rev. J. W. Scheuck, late of Pottsville, Pa has antered upon his pastoral work at Clay much. The Rev. J. W. Schenck, late of Pottsville, Pa., has entered upon his pastoral work at Clawerack, N. Y. The Rev. James Le Fevre, of Rartan, N. J., left home last week on a six weeks' trip to the West and South. Rev. Robert Doeg has accepted a call to the Reformed through the South of Rev. Robert Doeg has accepted a call to the Reformed Doeg has accepted a call to the Reformed South of Pennsylvania, for 1872, reports the following statistics:—Ministers, 161; congregations, 327; confirmed members, 63,645; communicants during the year, 51,136; additions, 6372. The Rev David of the Brooklyn Heights Reformed Dutch church early in October. The ministers of New York and Brooklyn are now generally in their pulpits and preaching with fresh vigor to large congregations. Dr. Chandler Robbins, of Bedford street church, Boston, who has been reputed a Unitarian, but has been rapidly moving towards orthodoxy, preached recently in the Seminary chapet at Andover. Rev. R. G. Hutchens has been dismissed by accuncil from the Bedford Congregational church, Brooklyn, to become pastor of the First Congregational Control of Columbus, Oho. His church and his brethren part with him with great regret. A German Congregational Association has been formed in Iowa, and a German Ministerial Training School has been founded at Dyrsville, Dubque county, under the supervision of the General Association. The 'Boston Congregational and some a spiritual millenium. This week they are to ask and answer the question, Shall we labor for the overthrow or for the reform of the Papal church. Accounts from Rome represent a state of things in that regenerated capital which assures the unfortunate who have not hitherto visited it that they will never have the opportunity of enging it in its original dampness and filth, with the smell of centuries steaming from every pore. Such a new life has come upon it that the Inhabitants can scarcely believe its reality. New streets are laid out, blocks of houses are rising on all sides, busy masons and carpenters